The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (119) THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 25 a telegram of greetings to W.V.S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the occasion of the Independence day of Liberia.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 31 a telegram of greetings to Christophe Soglo, President of the Republic of Dahomey, on the seventh anniversary of the Independence of Dahomey.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., sent on August 3 a telegram to Hamani Diori, President of the Republic of Niger, greeting the seventh anniversary of the independence of Niger.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., received on July 27 a telegram from Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the 15th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., received on July 28 a telegram from Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the latter's assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Somali Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., received on July 29 telegram from W.V.S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the Independence day of Liberia.

"I Extend My Fraternal Greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung, the Sagacious Leader of the Korean People and My Most Respected Friend," Says President Modibo Keita

President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali gave a party on July 28 in honour of home-coming Korean Ambassador to Mali Soh U'i Hyon, according to news from Bamako.

Present at the party were the Malian Foreign Minister, the General Secretary of the Malian Foreign Ministry and other functionaries as well as foreign diplomatic representatives in that country.

President Modibo Keita and Korean Ambassador Soh U'i Hyon spoke at the party.

In his speech the Malian President said:

"I extend my fraternal and friendly greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader of the Korean people and my most respected friend, whom I can not forget and who, displaying bravery and the spirit of sacrifice, wrought one miracle after another in economic construction, and thus taught us that we can create a prosperous life only when we, relying on our own efforts, adhere to the spirit of independence and dignity and that we can do anything if only we make up our minds."

Noting that the deep impressions he gained during his visit to Korea were indelible and that he received true encouragement from the achievements scored by the Korean people, he went on to say:

"We shall remember the example the Korean working people set us and the cordial hospitality the Korean leaders and people accorded us. This will remain forever in our memory. We always express solidarity with such a people.

"We hope that the Korean people will attain greater successes in the arduous struggle they are carrying on all fronts for reunifying their country and building an ever-developing Korea."

From beginning to end the party proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship. (KCNA)

DRV government economic delegation responding to the cheers of the welcoming crowds

D.P.R.K. Trade Representation Opens in Pakistan

The trade representation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was opened in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on July 28 under the agreement between the two countries.

That day Bak Chon Sok, trade representative of our country in Pakistan, presented the letter of credence to Nawabzada Agha Khan Sarop, Minister of Commerce of Pakistan.

A friendly talk took place on the occasion.

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

Prince Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the princess consort arrived in Pyongyang on August 4 on a visit to Korea at the invitation of Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were accompanied by Yok Lan Viet Ho, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry of Cambodia.

A large number of working people in the city turned out to the railway station carrying flags, flowers and streamers bearing the words: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Prince Norodom Sihanouk!" and "Warm welcome to His Highness Prince Norodom Phurissara, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his party!"

The guests were met at the railway station by Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife and Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet; Hon Dam, Vice-Foreign Minister and Ryu Song Ui, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

Also on hand were a staff member of the Cambodian Embassy and diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

Korean and Cambodian foreign ministers spoke at the railway station.

The guests were accompanied from the border city of Sinuiju to Pyongyang by Ri In Chun, Acting Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, and Samrith Sath, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea.

A government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam arrived in Pyongyang on August 6 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Symbolising the friendship of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, national flags of the two countries were flying at the airport in welcome of the distinguished guests from the heroic people who are waging the nation-wide national salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our common enemy.

Thousands of working people turned out to the airport from early morning, carrying streamers bearing the words: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Comrade Ho Chi Minh!" "Warm welcome to the government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam!"

Among the welcomers were Comrades Kim Il, Ri Ju Yon, Ri Yong Ho and Jong Jun Taek; Kim Chon Hae, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Kim Du Sam, Chairman of the State Construction Commission; Ri Ryong Suk, Minister of Textile and Papermaking Industries; Ri Hyo Hyok, Minister of Foodstuffs and Daily Necessaries Industries; Choe Jae U and O Tae Bong, Directors of Bureaus under the Cabinet Secre-

(Continued on Page 3)

DRV Govt Econ. Delegation Here

Cambodian Foreign Minister and the princess consort upon the arrival in Pyongyang

Workers of the Gangson Steel Plant bringing about a new upsurge in production

Great Line, Great Vitality

The Korean people have significantly observed the anniversary of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held 14 years ago (August 5, 1953).

At this historic plenum, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth the basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture and called upon the entire people to come out in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Our people rose like one man upholding this line and dashed ahead at the speed of Chollima (winged horse), bringing about a revolutionary upsurge. As a result, powerful heavy and light industry bases were created and a firm material and technical basis of agriculture built up.

We, however, were in a difficult situation when we started the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Cities and farm villages were in ruins and industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural and public health establishments severely destroyed.

Dwellings and almost all properties of the people had been reduced to ashes. They badly wanted food and clothing.

When the people did not know how to survive the dire trials after the war, Premier Kim Il Sung set out the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, a shortest and straight way to overcome the trying ordeals.

On the third day after the ceasefire in Korea Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

Everything was in ruins and the compound was overgrown with weeds.

Premier Kim Il Sung read the pain of the workers on their faces and encouraged them saying: **We must not lose our heart. We shall emerge victorious just as we won victory over the Yankees. We must show the Americans the real ability of the Korean people in the rehabilitation and construction, too. The rehabilitation of the national economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works with that of open hearths. Then, I believe, we can obtain iron necessary for the rehabilitation of the different branches of the national economy.**

On August 3, 1953, the fifth day after his visit to the works, Premier Kim Il Sung discussed the question of the postwar rehabilitation with the workers of the Gangson Steel Plant under a half-burned poplar.

Every word of Premier Kim Il Sung inspired the workers there with confidence in victory and new courage.

On the third day after the ceasefire the passenger train "Victory" left Sinuiju for Pyongyang and within a week after the war the operation of passenger trains started on all trunk lines. On the 40th day after the truce electric hearth No. 2 began to produce iron at the Gangson Steel Plant.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works rebuilt an open hearth into one twice as great as the previous one in less than a year.

The youth, students and people in Pyongyang began to rebuild their war-torn capital into a modern city on heaps of war ruins. The young people in the countryside restored bomb-ploughed fields and cut irrigation channels.

"With the successful fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year Plan our country went over from the period of the rehabilitation of the national economy to that of technical reconstruction."

(Kim Il Sung)

But it was not a plain sailing to carry out these tasks. In those days we were short of funds and materials. On top of it, the internal and external situation was unfavourable.

But Premier Kim Il Sung believed in the people and the people followed his leadership.

After the historic December 1966 Plenum of the Party Central Committee which called for increased production and economy to a maximum degree, old norms and rated capacities were toppled and new techniques and norms were created and world-startling miracles and innovations were wrought everywhere.

The workers at the Gangson Steel Plant, inspired by Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance, produced 120,000 tons of steel at a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

In the course of the Chollima movement more than 13,000 machine tools were turned out in a matter of one year over and above the state plan, more than 1,000 local industry factories sprang up in only a few months and more than 370,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates one hectare) of land were put under irrigation in six months.

In this way, the Five-Year Plan, to the world's astonishment, was completed in two years and a half in terms of the total value of industrial output.

As a result of the building of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core and of the bases of heavy industry directly related to the improvement of the people's livelihood, it has been made possible to produce chemical fertilisers and vinalon in large quantities and to manufacture as many tractors as five for each co-operative farm.

Premier Kim Il Sung noted:

"We are now able to do anything we want to undertake, if only we hold discussions together and make up our minds. We would be finding ourselves unable to undertake what we want to do, if we had not preferentially developed heavy industry while simultaneously advancing light industry and agriculture."

Premier Kim Il Sung, in his report to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, spoke of our great achievements and the endeavours we were to make:

"Our country, which was a backward, colonial agrarian state and which was devastated by the war, has now been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with an independent economic foundation... We can now say with confidence that our country and people have completely rid themselves of their age-old backwardness and poverty... New, broad vistas have opened up before our people who have achieved brilliant successes in the building of a new society. With a victor's feeling of immense pride, with greater hope for the future, all the working people of our country have embarked upon the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy."

Upholding the outstanding leadership of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, our people have again achieved great results in these honourable endeavours for taking the high peak of socialism.

Our developed industry now produces in 16 days the equivalent of what was produced in the whole of 1948. The share of industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value has reached 78 per cent.

What we eat, use and wear are all made to our country.

Thanks to the leadership of our Party and Premier Kim Il Sung that set forth a new line according to which no one had ever tried his hand and mobilized the people for the implementation of this line, thanks to the powerful heavy industry that stands on its own feet and to the firm foundations of an independent national economy, we have built in the course of fulfilling the current Seven-Year Plan more than 300 large factories and workshop equipped on up-to-date lines including the anthracite gasification shop at the Hungnam Combined Fertiliser Plant and the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and have constructed by our own efforts more than 2,300 medium and small factories, workshops and branch factories.

Agricultural tax in kind has been completely abolished and the Government covers expenses for the construction of farm houses, in accordance with the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." And universal nine-year compulsory technical education has been introduced. These are some of the epoch-making measures taken in our country.

As it has the powerful economic foundations and counts on the strength of the people who are closely united behind it and Premier Kim Il Sung, our Party could put forward a new line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, which no one had ever tried to undertake.

Responding to the militant call of the Party to carry on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, our people, who know better than anyone else the correctness and vitality of the Party's line, are again working wonders and making innovations in the struggle for carrying out this line.

Jo Guk Hyong

Cambodian Nat'l Assembly Del. Leaves

The delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia led by Phy Thien Lay, its First Deputy Speaker, left for home on August 8, which visited our country at the invitation of Choe Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the airport to see off the guests were Choe Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and other public figures.

Also present there were Samrith Sath, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport. Accompanied by Chairman Choe Won Taek, leader of the delegation Phy Thien Lay reviewed a guard of honour of the three services.

During two weeks of its stay in Korea, the delegation inspected factories, industrial enterprises, co-op farms, cultural establishments and scenic spots in Pyongyang and other local areas.

Samrith Sath, Cambodian Ambassador gave a banquet in the name of the delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia on August 2.

At the banquet the leader of the delegation Phy Thien Lay and Chairman Choe Won Taek exchanged speeches.

DRV Government Economic Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

tariat; Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and leading functionaries of ministries and central organs, cadres of the People's Army and other figures of public organisations.

Also on hand were Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the D.R.V. Embassy; Acting Chief Nguyen Ruong and members of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang as well as diplomatic representatives of foreign countries here.

When the guests alighted from the plane, the crowds extended enthusiastic applause to them.

FOUNDATION FOR INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

To nationalise industries was one of the problems of important significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and transition to socialism in our country after its 1945 liberation.

Before the country's liberation, Japanese imperialism, holding the key branches of Korea's economy, hampered the development of the national industry and raked in maximum colonial superprofits through harsh exploitation of Korean workers.

Without the liquidation of such economic foundation for the Japanese imperialists' colonial domination, we could neither liberate our people from imperialist oppression and exploitation nor abolish the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of our economy nor ensure the independent development of our national economy.

On August 10, 1946 the people's government promulgated the Law on Nationalisation of Industries, Railways, Communications, Banks, etc.

Under this law, all the factories, mines, power plants, railways, communications, banks, commercial and cultural establishments belonging to the Japanese state, to Japanese corporations and individuals or to traitors to the Korean nation were confiscated without compensation and placed in the possession of the Korean people, that is, nationalized.

Thanks to the nationalisation of

Reminiscences of the Patriotic War of Liberation

Recollections of the Battle on Hill 351

(Continued from our issue No. 30)

Ri Yo'ng Ho

In organising the battle for the capture of Hill 351, we took guidance from the instructions Comrade Supreme Commander had given us in the operations room after a meeting of high ranking officers held in December 1952.

At that time, Comrade Supreme Commander asked us about the supply work for the combatants on the front and about their life and spoke to the following effect:

You must show deep concern for the life of the soldiers fighting on hills. You must bring home to them for what they are fighting, with arms in their hands, against the enemy. When they are convinced of it, they will defend the people's power, not yielding even an inch of our country...

Then he spoke of the organization of battles in conformity with the geographical features of our country, and went on to make the following remarks:

...Our country is mountainous and mountain peaks rise one after the other. You should, therefore, avoid setting up the command and observation post on the hill far away from the fighting line.

It must be set up near the forefront of defence.

This will enable you to observe and command in a unified manner all units on the front.

We were always with soldiers on the battlefields when waging the anti-Japanese guerrilla battles, weren't we? Commanders must stay near their men so that the men can be inspired with confidence, so that the commanders themselves can promptly notice a new situation and take timely action.

That day Comrade Supreme Commander also referred to the line of concentrating the fire of howitzers and mortars in view of the mountainous features of Korea:

...You should concentrate artillery fire.

You can't expect to deal a crushing blow to the enemy when you scatter artillery fire. This is very important in a modern war.

The enemy always takes one and the same course of attack by taking advantage of the natural barriers peculiar to the mountain areas.

In view of this, we should concentrate artillery fire so that we may crush the enemy at the first blow.

We should concentrate not only artillery fire but also the fire of other weapons.

You should emplace the direct-firing guns near the fighting line, build their positions in tunnels and, relying on them, smash the pill-boxes, direct-firing guns and tanks on the hills held by the enemy.

We commanding officers studied these instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung over and over again, worked out detailed plan of operation to carry out the instructions and stepped up the preparations for action.

Our soldiers' morale was very high on the eve of the battle for Hill 351.

They were full of a firm determination to fight devoting their all for the freedom of the motherland, for the happiness of the people and for the annihilation of the U.S. aggressors to the last man, following the instructions of the Party and the Leader.

I recall the talks I had with combatants on Mt. Wolbi. The conversation with Comrade Kim Ryong Taek is especially fresh in my memory.

When I asked Comrade Kim Ryong Taek coming from South Korea whether he was thinking of his home, he hesitated, not readily answering me.

I acquainted him with Comrade Supreme Commander's words that he who loves most ardently his parents, brothers, home and native place is a man who loves his country and people ardently.

Having listened to me, Comrade Kim Ryong Taek raised his face awakening from deep thought and said to me: "Hearing Comrade Supreme Commander's words in my mind, I'll more relentlessly fight against the enemy who is oppressing and tormenting our people, parents and brothers."

What a simple, reliable soldier he was!

With this thought in my mind, I told him how Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood was dutiful to his parents and friendly was to his comrades, how ardently he loved the people and how strongly he hated the enemy.

"When I am back to my home village after our victory in the war, I'll respect and love my parents and villagers, just as Marshal Kim Il Sung did in his earliest days, and live with them as proud masters of the country," he said.

Then he asked me in a tone full of confidence: "Comrade Corps Commander, that day is sure to come, isn't it?"

"Certainly, it is. We should hasten the arrival of that day by fighting gallantly to the last, following Comrade Supreme Commander's instructions."

I spent a considerable time talking with him, yet I wished to stay longer with him. He was not the only soldier toward whom I entertained such feeling.

In a word, all of our soldiers making preparations for the battle for Hill 351 were reliable men who, like Comrade Kim Ryong Taek, were firmly determined to be faithful to the Party and the Leader.

"For our Party and the Leader we have brought the Korean people a life worth living and a hopeful future and in defence of the people's power against the enemy, who fight the enemy to the bitter end and defend to the death every inch of our motherland," thus everyone of us made up our minds.

We did our level best to make preparations for the battle for Hill 351, according to the line set forth by Comrade Supreme Commander.

Our infantry companies, backed up by a powerful fire of more than 130 cannons, were to capture Hill 351 and a nameless hill standing east of it, while the enemy soldiers on Hill 208.3 were being diverted.

To this end; we boldly moved the artillery and mortars and placed them concentrically at important points.

We deployed the direct-firing guns near the fighting line to destroy the tanks, direct-firing guns and pill-boxes on the hills held by the enemy.

According to this combat plan, we started action to raid Hill 351 on June 2, 1953.

I looked down at Hill 351 from an observation post when the hands of my wrist watch were pointing to 6:30.

From the observation post set up near the fighting line according to the instructions of Comrade Supreme Commander, we could see the conduct of battle by our soldiers as clearly as we see the lines of our palm. The enemy position seemed to be lying within a calling distance.

More than 130 pieces of our powerful artillery fired by volleys.

Our guns, roaring like an eruption of a volcano, pounded the enemy positions shaking the peaks of mountains. We seemed to be hearing the enemy's screams.

On Hill 351 of which the enemy had boasted as an "impregnable fortress," everything was being torn asunder and blown off in flames into the sky by shell blasts. I could see it as if I had been looking at the palm of my hand.

The fierce fire, prior to the infantry's attack, of our artillery entrenched in the reinforced tunnels, smashed in a moment the enemy's defence structures on the fighting line. When our artillery shifted their fire to the enemy's depth, our soldiers of the battalion under Comrade Ri Chun Bai's command launched out on an attack like an angry river at flood.

While soldiers of the fourth company were diverting the enemy on Hill 208.3, soldiers of the fifth company rushed toward the height 351, flying the national flag at the head and raising loud battle cries.

The enemy desperately realsted, not readily abandoning the hill. They camouflaged heavy machine-gun pill-boxes and barbed wire entanglements which the enemy had built at important points employing the "latest" engineering techniques and spending more than two years, hampered the advance of our soldiers.

When our men smashed one pill-box, another behind it desperately spat fire. And then camouflaged barbed wire entanglements stood in the way of our soldiers.

The enemy hastily put into action many large-calibre guns, warships and aircraft and, in an attempt to halt our attack, poured bombs and shells upon our men.

Our gallant combatants, however, under cover of powerful artillery, kept rushing forward, smashing the enemy's resistance and breaking through obstacles.

Party members vied with each other in standing in the forefront, and behind them came members of the Democratic Youth League. Shouting "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" they dashed for the hill-top.

It was a dark night and I could not watch every movement of our fighters, from the command and observation post.

The reports from battalion commander by wireless, the battle cries of our soldiers, the violent fire of our artillery and rifles mowing down enemy men, and the waning resistance of the enemy—these were the time our men were fighting the battle, though their movements were invisible in the darkness of night.

I received the following report from the battalion commander:

"We have taken Hill 351 in fifteen minutes. Comrades Kim In Taek and Kim Ryong Taek blocked with their own breasts enemy's loopholes to pave the way for our assault. One of our detachments continues to make an assault on the nameless hill to the east. The enemy is doggedly counterattacking. We will, however, hold out the hill we have taken."

At this moment when I was holding the receiver in my hand, flashed across my mind the face of Comrade Kim Ryong Taek along with the figures of the gallant commanding officers and men who had taken the hill knocking down the enemy.

(To be continued)

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major industries, factories and other enterprises accounting for 90 per cent of the whole industries became the property of the State.

This was a historic change which opened up broad vistas for the building of an independent national industry.

The measure had been clarified in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland drawn up personally by Premier Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and was carried out in the actual conditions created after the country's liberation.

As a result of the nationalisation of major industries, foreign monopoly capital, and comprador capital were expropriated and the economic foundations for imperialist exploitation and subjugation were liquidated.

Moreover, the socialist economic form came into being and came to hold a leading position in the national economy.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The fact that the key branches of the national economy are in the hands of our people and are geared to the interests of the people is of truly tremendous significance to the rapid, planned restoration and development of our economy and to accelerating the construction of a democratic, independent state to the future."

In nationalising industries, we took into consideration the fact that nearly all the major industrial organs were in the hands of Japanese imperialism and each of them was owned by traitors to the nation and that the revolutionary forces including the working class were overwhelmingly predominant. We confined ourselves to confiscation of those enterprises owned by Japanese imperialism and comprador capitalists and confiscated them all at once and thoroughly.

National capital was excluded from the list of confiscation. The factories and other enterprises run by national capital were negligible and most of them were extremely fragmented.

To take as an example the processing industry companies capitalized at more than one million won whose head offices were in Korea as of the end of 1949, Japanese capital was 94 per cent and Korean capital was only 6 per cent.

Oppressed by Japanese imperialism and comprador capital, national capital was gradually going to bankruptcy. And moreover, nationalists had anti-imperialist sentiments to a certain degree.

Taking into consideration these conditions, the Party and the State followed the policy of encouraging the activities of national capital which contributed to building a state power and democratic reforms and was desirous of contributing to the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, on the principle of subordinating all its activities to the state guidance.

At the same time, the State followed the line of opposing antipopular speculative tendencies and profiteering acts of the national capitalists and limiting by law their exploitation of workers.

Although the nationalisation of industries was enforced as a part of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, it was carried out by the state power of the working people led by the working class and created decisive preconditions for building a national industry along socialist lines by enabling the State to hold the key branches of the economy.

As a result of the socialist economic sector holding the leading position in the national economy, a new phase was opened for the rational use of domestic resources and planned development of the economy. After laying the social foundations for building an independent national industry by nationalising industries, we set about building industry and rapidly switching to productive forces.

Twenty-one years have passed since then. During this period, we completely liquidated the one-sidedness, colonial dependence and technical backwardness of the economy imposed by the imperialists, prepared a production structure capable of independent development, created powerful bases of heavy and light industries relying on domestic raw materials and equipped with modern techniques, and built a socialist industrial and agricultural State having a firm independent economic foundation.

Korea's nationalisation of industries was the first of its kind in Asia.

Our experience has shown that in the backward countries freed from the yoke of imperialists and colonialists, it is effective to nationalise industries in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and enforce it in a close link with the democratic reforms including the land reform.

Nationalisation of industries made it possible for us to strengthen the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of town for the countriside.

Meanwhile, the socialist solution of the land problem enabled the nationalised industry to have its own firm basis and a free raw materials and explored and expanded the home markets of the nationalised industry thus speeding the development of the national economy as a whole.

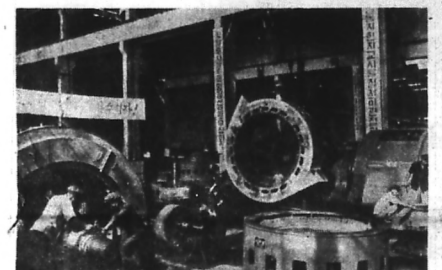
The realities of our country show that in the nationalisation of industries the means of production and all natural resources owned by the foreign imperialists should be placed in the possession of the State and the people and that timely and thorough nationalisation provides us with more favourable conditions.

Only by so doing, can we end imperialist domination and build the national industry by our own efforts, by actively developing and utilising our domestic resources and in conformity with the actual conditions of our country.

Kim Ju Gil

TOWARD A NEW, HIGHER PEAK

Twin furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron Works



Workers of the Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant have decided to carry out their annual plan by October 10

Our working people in all fields of the national economy are now striving for all they are worth to make innovations in response to the call of the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung to bring about once more a great revolutionary upsurge to thoroughly implement the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building, which was set forth by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966.

Nampo Smeltery

The workers, technicians and office employees of the Nampo Smeltery, one of the powerful nonferrous metallurgical bases in our country, are racing toward a new, higher peak of socialist construction making one innovation after another in production with high revolutionary enthusiasm.

In the first half of the year, they overfulfilled by far their monthly and quarterly quotas on all indices, which were over 1.5 times greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

While consolidating and developing the successes they scored in the first half year, they have explored more reserves for increased production and set a new goal higher than the original one they resolved to attain early this year. On this basis, they have decided to carry out their yearly plan by October 10, founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, and hit the new target by the end of October, a goal 1.8 times higher than the results of last year.

The vigorous drive for higher output started at the copper smelting shop. All smelters of this workshop including the members of the double Chollima workteam led by Jang I Gwon have introduced advanced smelting methods to enhance the utility cubature co-efficient of the furnace 1.4 times as against the figure of the first half year. Yesterday's norms and rated capacities are being toppled and new ones created everywhere.

The workers of the zinc electrolysing shop including the members of the Chollima workteams led by Choe Dok Gun and Kim Ri Bo respectively are normalising production at a level 1.7 times higher than before.

Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant

The employees of the Chollima Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant, who resolved early this year to honour their yearly assignments two months ahead of the set time, held a meeting recently and decided to carry out their annual plan by October 10, much earlier than the original date, by enlisting the latent reserves they have tapped for increased production. Thus they have launched a "70-day battle" for its implementation.

A new campaign to turn out more products is now picking up further momentum throughout the plant.

The workers of the welding shop who are taking the lead in the "70-day battle" have upped labour productivity four times through the application of advanced, continuous cutting methods, and the workers of the shop processing large-sized items have reduced to one-third the time of processing the spiders for a generator by devising a new bite.

The technical personnel of the plant, displaying all their energy and wisdom, advanced upwards of 830 innovation and rationalisation proposals which helped the workers topple the previous norms and rated capacities and raise work efficiency 200 to 300 per cent.

Gangson Steel Makers Determined to Win Title of Chollima Factory

The Gangson Steel Plant initiated the Chollima (winged horse) workteam movement is now seething with revolutionary upsurge. The workers there are all out to implement the new line of the Party on conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding and greet the great revolutionary event with full preparations.

Some time ago they were visited by Premier Kim Il Sung. Touching upon producing more steel which is indispensable to carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, the Premier earnestly instructed the workers there to lead the country in the Chollima movement by bringing about another revolutionary upswing in the same spirit as they displayed in 1957 when they raised the torch of the nation-wide Chollima onrush.

Looking back on the days of the gigantic Chollima onrush ten years ago the Chollima riders there gathered on August 3 for a meeting with a resolution to live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung by putting another spur to Chollima as the Leader had instructed.

The Chollima workteam movement initiated by the workteam led by smelter Jin Ung Won at this plant swept different fields of the country. In the course of this vigorous movement nine workshops and 249 workteams won the title of Chollima and seven workteams the title of double Chollima workteam in this plant.

At the meeting the Chollima riders decided to win the title of Chollima factory by the 22nd founding anniversary of the Party.

The instructions given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the National Conference of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement were read again at the meeting.

Gang Ryong Ha, Chairman of the Trade Union Committee of the plant, delivered a report and frontrankers with the title of Chollima, Kim In Su of the large-size steel workshop, Kim Hu Sik of the steel cutting workshop and many others spoke at the meeting.

According to the report and speeches, the plant overfulfilled by 3.2 per cent the first half-year assignments much higher than the actual results it achieved in the same period of last year and completed the project for the building for the tin plate workshop two months ahead of schedule, upholding the decisions of the historic Party Conference and the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Steel, blooming, large- and small-sized steel, iron rod, steel pipe, and other leading workshops of the plant are already topping the targets provided for in the Seven-Year Plan.

The speakers said that all these achievements were attributable to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, and stressed that they should add lustre to the honour of Chollima riders in their efforts to implement the Party's new line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

To this end, they also emphasized that they should make a deeper study of the Party's policies and its revolutionary traditions and thereby become Premier Kim Il Sung's true revolutionary fighters who think and act according to the thought and will of the Party.

They pointed out that they should organize and conduct all activities by the method of political work so that the Chollima workteam movement may attain its mission properly as a school of communism and that, thus, they should all love labour and the collective body they belong to, and make continued innovations and uninterrupted advance in socialist construction.

They expressed their determination to complete more than 1,900 plans for technical innovations and double the output per worker compared with 1960 in the same spirit as they displayed in the difficult days of 1957 when they demonstrated the might of the Korean working class by producing 120,000 tons of steel at a blooming mill of the plant with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

Reelers of the Chollima Pyongyang Silk Mill Photo by Kim Yong Su

The spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Factory Photo by Choe Han Pyo

Brilliant Victory of Line of Priority Development of Heavy Industry with Simultaneous Growth of Light Industry and Agriculture

On the Occasion of the 14th Anniversary of the Sixth Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea

At the historic Plenum held in August 1953, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the line of the socialist economic construction in our country as follows:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living conditions in a short period of time."

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A New, Creative Line

The line of priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture represents a revolutionary line whose aim was, in the concrete situation created in our country after the war, to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions as early as possible and, at the same time, to eliminate the backwardness of the country's economy and build an independent national economy in the shortest possible period.

This line is a creative one which our Party adopted in accordance with its independent stand of building an independent socialist industrial power by its own efforts, adopted by taking into account the realities at home. It is a new line at which no one has ever tried his hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...In the history of other countries, there has been no instance of reconstructing heavy industry while, at the same time, developing light industry under the condition in which the national economy has suffered a severe war ravage. When you study the history of the industrial development in other countries, you will find that in many countries they preferentially developed heavy industry for a certain period and then advanced light industry; you will find that in capitalist countries they first developed light industry and,having obtained funds, started the construction of heavy industry. In our country, however, we had to preferentially develop heavy industry while simultaneously advancing light industry and agriculture in the postwar period."

After the armistice we were confronted with an urgent, difficult task of speedily reconstructing the ravaged national economy and, at the same time, stabilizing and improving in a short period the people's living conditions that had been deteriorated.

War damage in our country was severe beyond description. In those days, the situation was so difficult for us that we might have found it hard to decide on what we should begin with. We had to solve a number of complicated problems.

Most important of all in this connection, too, was to clearly define the direction for and the order of priority in the rehabilitation and development of the different branches of the national economy such as heavy industry, light industry and agriculture, correctly grasp the main link and concentrate efforts on it.

To define the direction for and the order of priority in the economic construction represents a vital problem which has direct bearing on the people's living, on the building of the foundations of the economy, on the temporary and permanent interests of the revolution, on the present and the future development of the country, on the country's independence and self-reliance and the defence and development of our revolution.

The backward economy we had taken over, the territorial partition caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the severe war ravage, added to the difficulty in our defining the direction for and the order of priority in the economic construction for the simultaneous solution of the problems of improving the people's living and of building economic foundations. Application of any existing formula or other countries' experience would not do in the solution of this problem. Creative approach was the key to the solution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the creative line of priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture by holding fast to an independent position and, through this line, ensured a splendid solution of this problem.

Basis for the Development of the National Economy

Our Party, in the first place, regarded heavy industry as the main link in the successful solution of all problems of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us as follows:

"Heavy industry is the basis for the development of the national economy. Unless heavy industry is developed, light industry and agriculture cannot be developed, nor can the other branches of the national economy, be equipped with modern techniques. Especially heavy industry constitutes the material basis for the country's political and economic independence, without which we can neither talk about an independent national economy nor strengthen defence capacities."

In the postwar period, without the preferential development of heavy industry, it was impossible for us to ensure the economic independence, restore light industry and agriculture from severe ravage and develop them. Especially, in our country where the area of plowed land was limited and land was lean, heavy industry had to supply equipment for irrigation, farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the development of agriculture and, as agriculture was not in a position to ensure the smooth supply of industrial crops for use as raw materials, heavy industry was required to supply machines and even raw materials for fibre for the advancement of light industry. This was the sole way of improving the people's livelihood.

On the other hand, development of heavy industry alone and negligence of the growth of light industry and agriculture would have made it impossible for us to speedily stabilize the people's living that had been wrecked during the war and improve it.

Only by grasping heavy industry as the main link and developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously with it, could we cope with the difficult situation after the war in a short period.

To ensure preferential development of heavy industry while bringing the rate of the growth of light industry and agriculture closer to it, to develop heavy industry not at an optional rate but at the highest rate and ensure reproduction for the domestic market by relying chiefly on the home-made machinery and equipment and domestic raw material resources—this was the actual demand of the economic construction after the war when both problems of the people's livelihood and the construction of the economic foundations had to be solved simultaneously.

This demand was fully met by the creative line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung—the line of priority development of heavy industry not at an optional rate but growth of light industry and agriculture.

Most Effective and Shortest Way

The correctness of our Party's line of economic construction lies, above all, in the fact that it fully reflects the far-sighted development of the country and the basic interests of our revolution by enabling us to lay our own economic foundations with heavy industry as their backbone.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Needless to say, it was an extremely difficult task to solve at once the question of laying the economic foundations and that of the people's livelihood when a had been destroyed and we were short of everything. But we could not turn away from the demands of the revolution whatever the difficulties, nor could we sacrifice the vital interests of the country and the people for momentary ease."

In adopting the line of economic construction, our Party proceeded from the revolutionary stand of self-reliance not only to stabilize the immediate livelihood of the people but also to solve it fundamentally, bearing the responsibility for it to the last, and to defend not only the temporary but also the permanent interests of our revolution and carry on the revolution through to the end.

Our Party's line of economic construction paved the most effective and shortest way for our people freed from the yoke of colonialism to extricate themselves from backwardness as early as possible and build a powerful socialist state by building an independent economy in a briefest space of time.

The simultaneous development of heavy and light industries and agriculture enables us to liquidate the one-sidedness of the economy, the evil aftermath of colonial rule, develop various branches of extracting and processing industries in a diversified way, equip the national economy with modern techniques on the basis of our own heavy industry and set up raw material, fuel and power bases of our own.

Priority development of heavy industry including machine-building industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture makes it possible for us to solve the problems of machines and equipment, raw materials and consumer goods on our own in a short space of time, create broad home markets for the development of industry and rapidly increase the funds for it and develop our economy into a comprehensive one in which all branches are interlinked organically with home markets as the centre.

The correctness of our Party's line on economic construction also finds expression in the fact that it newly set forth the ways and means for the realisation of socialist expanded reproduction conforming most to socialist production, through the medium of the effective line of the building of heavy industry and the line of rationally linking heavy industry with light industry and agriculture.

Heavy Industry Serving Light Industry and Agriculture

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Moreover, our Party, while consistently giving priority to the development of heavy industry, has endeavoured to build a heavy industry not for heavy industry sake, but to build one capable of most effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's livelihood."

It is an essential problem under socialism to let heavy industry serve light industry and agriculture as best we can.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"That we develop heavy industry is aimed at turning out more products of light industry and agriculture necessary for the people's livelihood by continuously expanding production and developing techniques; it is, after all, aimed at enabling the people to live well.

"Accordingly, heavy industry for heavy industry's sake is meaningless."

As our Party set forth the most correct ways and means for expanded reproduction effectively linking heavy and light industries, we could advance along the road of effective economic construction bringing the developments of heavy and light industries and agriculture closer to one another, while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry.

In this way, during the postwar period when nothing but ashes was left to us, our Party put forward the bold and correct line which no one had ever attempted to carry out. This guaranteed such great victory as we see today. This was thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader seasoned in the protracted revolutionary struggle since the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Convinced of the victory in the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung had conceived and elaborated on the line of postwar economic construction even during the fierce war. Shortly after the ceasefire in Korea, therefore, he put forward, through beset by the war debris, the splendid line of economic construction illumining the bright future of the country.

The line of ensuring priority for the growth of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture was, indeed, a great line on socialist economic construction which clearly indicated the orientation and ways and means for economic development in keeping with the realities of our country and our subjective and objective conditions after the war and with the then demands for socialist production.

Jo'ng Gwan Ryong

(To be continued)

Koreans Express Firm Solidarity with Cambodian People

Cambodian Foreign Minister Feted

Cambodian Foreign Minister made a courtesy call on Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the D.P.R.K. on the afternoon of August 4.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul had a friendly talk with the guest.

Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul and Mrs. Pak gave a banquet in honour of the Cambodian Foreign Minister and the princess consort at the Okryu-gwan Hall on the evening of the same day.

Addressing the banquet, the Vice-Premier pointed out that the current visit of the Cambodian guests to Korea was of great importance in further promoting mutual understanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples. He said: Today the Cambodian people under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Kingdom of Cambodia, are defending honourably national dignity and sovereignty and developing successfully the national economy and culture, smashing the constant aggression and provocations of the American imperialists and their lackeys, Thai and South Vietnamese puppet cliques, at every step.

He continued: The Korean people express full support for and solidarity with the Cambodian people in their just struggle for peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity against the incessant aggression and intervention by the Yankee imperialists and their henchmen.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares once again that it recognises and fully respects the territorial integrity of Cambodia along the present borders.

The Korean Vice-Premier stated that the main stumbling-block to Korea's reunification is U.S. occupation of South Korea.

He noted that the U.S. aggressor forces must quit South Korea at once and the question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves, free from U.N. or any other interference from abroad.

He went on: The current situation requires the firm unity of all the peoples standing on the anti-imperialist front. The friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Cambodian peoples is one of the important factors in dealing blows to the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia.

He stressed that the Korean people will always go hand in hand with the Cambodian people in the common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national independence and social progress.

Speaking at the banquet, Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Phurissara said that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia rejoices at the fact that the friendly relations are developing between the D.P.R.K. and Cambodia. Recalling the visit of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, to Cambodia in December 1964 and the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Korea in October 1965, he pointed out that these visits paved the way for beneficial co-operation between our two countries and contributed to intensifying our struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Cambodian and Korean peoples and the inveterate foe of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

He said that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia fully supports the programme of Korea's independent reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung.

He noted: The Cambodian people heartily rejoice at achievements made by the fraternal Korean people in national construction. We believe that the Korean people could win these victories thanks to the correct leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung who attaches importance to both defence upbuilding and economic construction.

The idea of *Juche* is a combination of scientific truth of the world with the talent of the people. This idea has enabled the brave Korean people to remove the effects of war in a short time and develop their country at the speed of Chollima.

The perseverance and will of the Korean people relying on their own efforts show an example to all the peoples waging an uncompromising struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism and colonialism. He said that only when people are not tempted by the apparent power of U.S. imperialism and harbour no illusions about it can they shape their own destinies.

He noted that the Cambodian people, too, are marching along the path of development under the great leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, relying on their own efforts.

Revolutionary armed forces of Cuba on a parade

Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People

On the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" (July 26-August 26), various functions are being organised in Korea to extend positive support to, and strengthen militant friendship and solidarity with the heroic Cuban people who are defending the gains of revolution and building socialism, resolutely frustrating the incessant aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

This solidarity month was jointly designated by the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Cuba, the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society, the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union to mark the 14th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

A mass meeting dedicated to the armed uprising anniversary was held in Pyongyang on July 23 under the auspices of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the G.F.T.U.K.

The meeting was addressed by Han Sung Hi, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the G.F.T.U.K., Cuban Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez and Issel Domingues, head of the Cuban trade union delegation.

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to the working people of Cuba.

In Pyongyang, there were meetings of agricultural working people, youths and students, working women and men in the fields of literature and arts at which they expressed firm solidarity with the brotherly Cuban people in their just struggle.

Similar meetings are taking place in local towns and at the units of the Korean People's Army.

Meanwhile, lectures on Cuba are being given at our industrial enterprises, co-operative farms and cultural institutions.

Cambodian National Assembly Delegation Welcomed

A Pyongyang meeting welcoming the delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia was held at the Moran-bong Theatre on July 31.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Choe Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Bak Sin Dok, member of the SPA Presidium; Kim Chon Hae, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; An Yo'ng and Hong Dong Chol, Directors of the Bureaus under the Cabinet; General Il Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Bang Tae Ryul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

Invited to the meeting were Samrith Seth, Ambassador, and staff members, of the Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang and Cambodian students studying in Korea.

Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a speech of welcome.

The Cambodian people today, he said, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, outstanding leader of the Kingdom of Cambodia, are successfully building a national economy and national culture with their creative labour, liquidating the evil aftermath of colonial rule.

He pointed out that the successes of the Cambodian people are fruits of the vigorous struggle they waged under the banner of self-reliance rejecting the so-called "aid" of the U.S. imperialists, he said: "The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail the successes made by the Cambodian people in the building of a new, prosperous country."

He recalled that the Cambodian Government severed all relations with the Pak Jung Hi clique, lackeys serving U.S. imperialism, who dispatched tens of thousands of South Korean puppet troops to the war in South Vietnam and directly and incessantly perpetrated hostile acts against Cambodia, and it expelled the South Korean puppets from Cambodia. The Vice-President said: "The Korean people pay high tribute to this just measure taken by the Cambodian Government."

Referring to the great successes attained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, he said:

"The daily strengthening and developing relations of co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia fully accord with the interests of both peoples and with the interests of the solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa fighting against imperialism and for liberation and the consolidation of national independence.

"The visit of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation to Korea further strengthens the relations between the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and greatly contributes to consolidating the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Leader of the delegation Phy Thien Lay spoke next.

Following the visit to Cambodia of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, in 1964 and the visit to Korea of Prince Norodoom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in October, 1965, the relations of fraternal friendship between Korea and Cambodia linked by genuine friendship and mutual respect for the two social systems have strengthened year after year, he said.

Giving impressions he gained in the course of inspection of Pyongyang and local areas, he said:

We said that the rapid rehabilitation and construction in Korea were a miracle. The real creator

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Malian Judicial Delegation in Korea

A judicial delegation from the Republic of Mali led by Allu Deme, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mali, visited our country from July 20 to 31 at the invitation of the Supreme Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in Korea the delegation inspected Pyongyang and localities of our country.

After completing its visit to factories and other enterprises in Hamhung area, an industrial centre on the east coast of our country, leader of the delegation Allu Deme expressed his impressions as follows:

"What I felt most deeply while visiting various places of your country was the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. Everywhere I went all spoke of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

"This is because he has correctly led the people, exactly comprehending their wishes.

"We keenly felt that the Korean people express their respect for their leader from the bottom of their hearts.

"Premier Kim Il Sung had illumined the road for the Korean people to follow in their struggle against Japanese imperialism. He did so after the liberation as well. He led the Korean people to victory in their war against the U.S. imperialists and brought happiness to the people by building an independent national economy after the war.

"The achievements of the Korean people are at the same time, the achievements of the Malian people. Together with the Korean people, therefore, I wish Premier Kim Il Sung, great patriot and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution, good health and a long life."

Inspecting various parts of our country the delegation expressed support to the just cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

"When the Yankees, homicidal criminals, are put on trial, I will attend it as a lawyer," leader of the delegation said.

Member of the delegation Sarifka Ute said that if the U.S. aggressors launch another war in Korea the Korean people will surely wipe them out.

Prior to its departure Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul received the guests and had a friendly talk with them.

Jo Gwang Taek, Vice-President of the Supreme Court, was on hand.

CAMBODIAN NAT'L ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

(Continued from Page 6)

of this miracle is His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. The Cambodian Government and people boundlessly respect him, the leader of the Korean people. His destiny is at once the destiny of Korea.

The Cambodian Government and people voice from the bottom of their hearts deep admiration for the courage and activity of Premier Kim Il Sung and regard him as one of the greatest personalities of modern world history. The delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, therefore, regards it its duty solemnly to pay warm respect to him here at this gathering.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attaining world-startling prosperity.

The U.S. imperialists are not only contravening the Charter of the United Nations but are even trying to justify their occupation, usurping the flag of the U.N. By no means, however, can they justify their occupation.

The Cambodian people and the Royal Government consider the question of Korea's reunification, an internal affair that should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign intervention.

We are happy to note here in Korea that the Korean people, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, are thoroughly carrying out the wise line of the Workers' Party of Korea on building the economy in parallel with national defence in the spirit of *Juche* and are making vigorous efforts to this end.

The brilliant successes registered by the Cambodian people in carrying out the tasks for national construction by their own efforts justly their pride in their present and hope for the future, he emphasized.

Referring to the fact that Prince Norodom Sihanouk asked the friendly countries to recognise Cambodia's borders, he said that the D.P.R.K. recognised the present borders of Cambodia. He expressed gratitude to the Government and people of Korea in the name of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

Under the same banner of anti-imperialism the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will confidently advance toward the ultimate victory under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung respectively, he declared in conclusion.

Agreement Should Be Extended

8th ANNIVERSARY OF CONCLUSION OF REPATRIATION AGREEMENT

Eight years have gone since the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan was concluded between the red cross organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan on August 13, 1959.

More than 88,000 Koreans have already returned in over 150 groups to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—since the repatriation operation started in December of the same year according to the agreement.

Their return to their glorious motherland was their ardent desire and pressing demand affecting their fate.

Their desire was met solely thanks to the realisation of the people's power and country's prosperity under the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his profound care for the overseas compatriots.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "We should be reunited and live together. In the past we were compelled to live separately, when dark clouds hung over our country. But there is no reason to live apart now that we have our homeland where the state power is in the hands of the people and the Party leading them."

The realisation of Koreans' repatriation to their homeland through the struggle of both Koreans and Japanese peoples was a great event which opened up the way to a new life full of great hope and happiness for the Korean nationals who had long been maltreated and suffered in a foreign land.

In the past eight years the repatriation work has been carried on smoothly.

Returnees from Japan, feeling a high pride in being the masters of the state, are devoting their all to socialist construction in the homeland under the meticulous care of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and more and more Koreans in Japan apply for repatriation with deep gratitude to the socialist motherland.

Nevertheless, the Sato government went so far as to adopt unilaterally on April 21 a decision on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement on November 12 this year.

It also announced that it would not accept applications for repatriation from Koreans on and after August 12.

This action on the part of the Japanese government is an open manifestation of its policy of hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is also a wanton infringement upon democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan, a dishonest step to use a humanitarian question for a political bargain with American imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea, and a vicious challenge to the people in Japan and the rest of the world who love justice and humanitarianism.

The Japanese authorities can never evade arbitrarily the international obligation the repatriation agreement places upon them.

The present agreement is a bilateral agreement and stipulates clearly in its Article 9: The term of the agreement shall be extended by agreement of both sides when it is deemed impossible to complete the repatriation work within the term.

In the light of international law, humanitarian principles, the historical responsibility for the crimes the Japanese militarists committed against Koreans in the past, the Sato government can never justify its unlawful action to wreck the repatriation operation nor can it shirk the responsibility for ensuring the repatriation work.

600,000 Koreans now residing in Japan are people who barely survived the bayonet and whip of Japanese imperialism out of those who were drafted to Japan for military and labour service in the past when Korea was under Japanese occupation and their sons and daughters.

It is their desire and legitimate right to return to their prospering homeland to get rid of the humiliated life in the alien land at an early date, the right upon which no one can encroach.

The repatriation agreement was signed to realise the desire of all those Koreans desirous of returning home.

Accordingly, it is obvious to everyone that the agreement must be extended without amendment and the repatriation operation continued in view of the stark fact that many Koreans are still desirous of returning home and their number is on a steady increase.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea time and again asked the Japanese side to extend the repatriation agreement unconditionally and without amendment and the Korean nationals in Japan have launched an all-out struggle in demand of the unconditional and unamended extension of the agreement.

The just struggle of the Koreans in Japan commands the active support of the justice- and truth-loving people in Japan and the rest of the world.

The Japanese authorities should withdraw their illegal decision on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement at once and extend the agreement unconditionally and without amendment.

Korean nationals in Japan fighting in demand of the unconditional, unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and for democratic, national education

Immediate Working-Level Talks Demanded

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society demanding an immediate convocation of working-level talks for the unamended extension of the existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

The telegram noted that the Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K. considers it useful immediately to hold working-level talks between the Red Cross Societies of the D.P.R.K. and Japan for the unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement.

It went on:

As the talks are of great importance, we propose holding them at the level of Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides.

We shall send a delegation led by Jo'o Byong Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of our Society.

As for the venue, we consider it most reasonable to hold the talks in one of the two countries concerned.

In conclusion the telegram proposed opening the talks in Moscow on August 17 if the Japanese side wants a third country as the venue of the talks.

Name of Our Team Is the "D.P.R.K."

D.P.R.K. STUDENTS SPORTS ASSOCIATION DECLARES

The Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 3 in connection with the session of the Special Executive Committee of the FISU held recently in Brussels to call the team of the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participating in the Tokyo university games in an abridged form "Korean Students Sports Association" (K.S.S.A.) different from its correct name.

The statement pointed out that such "decision" means the students sports team of our country has to participate in the forthcoming universiade not under the formal name of its association or team but under the "name" given by a third party.

Recalling that the "decision" allows the South Korean puppets who are not a member of the FISU to participate in the games under the abridged form of the formal name of their association, the statement continued:

This "decision" shows that the FISU accepted, in fact, all the demand of the Japanese reactionaries who have persistently machinated from the beginning to slander the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by using the Tokyo games.

In conspiracy with the South Korean puppets, as everyone knows, the Japan Organizing Committee has obstinately tried to attach the name "North Korea" to our team, bringing forth the non-existent question on the name of the team under the pretext that Japan has no diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The "question of name" of our team was discussed at Havana, Lausanne and other meetings of the FISU under pressure of the Japanese reactionaries. But the brazen demand of the Japanese side was turned down owing to the opposition of the delegates of many countries.

Then the Japanese organizers resorted to more cunning and sinister methods.

They hit upon the "bright idea" of dealing to us a political blow, in league with certain people within the FISU, by forcing upon our team a distorted name in which "Democratic People's Republic" is cut off the full name of its association by means of applying the "abbreviation of the name of associations" which is neither the name of our team nor our association, while allowing the South Korean puppets to go under their formal name.

All the facts show clearly that the "decision" of the Brussels Executive Committee Meeting is an untenable one which can never be justified and, therefore, we cannot assume the obligation to observe this "decision."

The D.P.R.K. Students Sports Association strongly demands that the FISU withdraw the illegal "decision" against us and take without delay appropriate measures so that the forthcoming games can be fairly organized in conformity with its constitution and the rules of the games.

The name of our students sports organization is the "Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the name of our team is "Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

We will never tolerate the Japanese government and the FISU arbitrarily changing the name of our association.

The D.P.R.K. Students Sports Association declares that it has the legitimate right to send to the Tokyo games a team under "its official name as registered in the FISU.

At the Tokyo meeting of the FISU we will fight against all the attempts to encroach upon our lawful rights and discriminate against us.

The D.P.R.K. Students Sports Association expresses the conviction that the students sports lovers of all lands who desire the sound developments of the world students sports movement, will support our just position and make active efforts for the fair holding of the Tokyo games, frustrating the political intrigues of the Japanese organizers.

Soap and Match Diplomacy

ANOTHER MOCKERY OF THE AFRICANS

With the 22nd U.N. General Assembly approaching, the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are planning to send around August 12 a "good-will mission" to those 11 countries in East and West Africa which did not support them when taking a vote on the "Korean question" at the 21st U.N. General Assembly, say South Korean press reports.

Diplomatic sources have revealed that the "mission" will pursue the aim of cajoling these countries into supporting their stand when the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly takes up the "Korean question" and, for this purpose, they are planning to buy over these countries by giving a commitment to grant "soap" and matches worth 500,000-600,000 dollars as aid," said the South Korean Donghwa Tongsin in its August 4 dispatch.

This does not require any explanation. To make a tour abroad to court "votes" on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly is one of the most important "diplomatic moves" the South Korean puppets carry out annually in accordance with the plan worked out for them by Washington.

The more they make such a tour, the more clearly they expose their true colours, the farther they are isolated from those countries they visit and the weaker their stand becomes at the U.N. This is a fact they themselves cannot deny.

Last year, on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly, the South Korean puppets sent to the Near and Middle East and Africa a "special mission" led by the "Foreign Minister" and various other missions to court "votes."

None of these, however, brought any result they had wished to gain. Contrary to their wish, as was revealed in the course of the General Assembly, there appeared among the Asian and African countries a stronger trend of denouncing the U.S. occupation of South Korea and calling for reunification of Korea by the efforts of the Koreans themselves. It is a universal knowledge that they themselves admitted that, despite their desperate efforts, they had failed to stem this trend.

All this has further perplexed Washington and its Seoul puppets. In face of this, Washington induces the Seoul puppets to undertake more shameless acts. An expression of this is the Seoul puppets' planned tour of East and West Africa.

The Pak Jung Hi clique seek to buy over these countries by making a promise to give some "soap and matches" and induce them to express their support to the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea and to the policy of aggression and war Washington pursues on the basis of its army's occupation of South Korea.

What an absurd, fabulous story it is! Yet this is a fact. The U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets have thus shown the brazenfacedness inherent in them and their mockery of and contempt for the African nations.

Han Tae Yon, a "national assemblyman" of Pak Jung Hi's ruling party, spoke of the South Korean puppets' views and experience in a lecture he made after his tour of Africa in February 1965 for courting "votes."

He threw mud at the African peoples and even their leaders, using the most vicious words all of which cannot be quoted here.

Here are a few of his slanderous remarks.

"Africa is inhabited mostly by Niggers, who are so forgetful that they cannot do figure-work. Africans have neither culture, nor arts, nor history." Then he added: "We've found in our African diplomacy that unbribed approach is unsuccessful. Bribery is the most effective means."

These intolerable slanderous remarks were aired over an official radio of South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, take such an attitude to the Africans, following the example of their American masters.

This attitude constitutes the cornerstone of their consistent "policy." This time, too, Pak Jung Hi clings to this attitude in the hope of gaining something. But he is making a gross miscalculation.

The African countries adopted, in accordance with their principle and conviction that cannot be bartered for anything, their stand in the United Nations when it took up the "Korean question."

They regard the defence of the cause of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and the national dignity as something that can never be bartered for anything.

These countries will never tolerate the shameless trickery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, despicable stooges of U.S. imperialism, who have long been branded as the heinous enemy of the Asian and African peoples. They will give a due answer to the intolerable mockery of and contempt for them and their leaders.

Ri Hyon Ik

Only Aggravating Their Crisis

Johnson's "special envoys," Clifford and Taylor, who flew to Seoul on August 2 left for Washington the next day.

Before coming to Seoul they had travelled around South Vietnam, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand for ten days or so.

The U.S. warmongers held the so-called "South Korea-U.S. top-level talks" with the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul to "exchange views on the situation in Vietnam."

This time, too, the White House, it is said, had the effrontery to say that their trip to Seoul had nothing to do with the question of additional troop dispatch. But reports from South Korea disclosed that the most important aim to their visit to Seoul was the dispatch of more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

According to these reports, at the "Pak Jung Hi-Clifford-Taylor talks," held on August 3, an agreement was reached that South Korea will dispatch, to begin with, 17,000 of its puppet troops to South Vietnam under the cloak of "reservists" and "logistical support corps" and that the United States will offer 120 million dollars of "financial aid" to the Seoul puppets as a reward for this. Now, only the "technical and practical matters" remain to be settled.

The "logistical support corps" are, in effect, combat units of the puppet army. Little wonder, Pak Jung Hi makes it no secret that "these logistical support corps will perform important yet dangerous duties and, accordingly, will equip themselves with arms and assume the responsibility for guarding themselves."

The projected dispatch of 17,000 men is not the last batch of reinforcements.

It is already known that the number of cannon fodder, which the Johnson outfit demanded of the Seoul puppets and the latter manifested "full readiness" to respond to, is far more than the above figure, from the viewpoint of quantity and quality.

According to news reports, it was the American stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul who most readily responded to the request of their masters, of all the puppets whom Clifford and Taylor have recently visited for the recruitment of more cannon fodder.

The Asian peoples once again saw clearly the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi outfit as a sordid lackey of U.S. imperialism, the heinous enemy of the Vietnamese people as well as other Asian peoples aspiring to independence and independent development, and as a traitor to their cause.

The crisis of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has now reached its zenith. The Yankee imperialists are seeking to patch up the crisis by intensifying war racket and fascist suppression through the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Recent developments, however, furnish proof of the fact that their position has become more critical. It is universally known that the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam has aroused strong opposition of the broad masses of the South Korean people to the Pak Jung Hi clique and their mastermind, American imperialism.

Both the patrons from Washington and the stooges in Seoul resorted to a shallow trick of pinning the label of the dispatch of "logistical support corps consisting of reservists" on the recent recruitment of cannon fodder and not the "dispatch of reinforcements." This was aimed at evading the opposition of the South Korean people. It, however, is plain that such a cheap trick will not help them deceive anyone.

The South Korean people will deal a well-deserved blow to the enemy trampling upon the desire and honour of the nation, and the people in Asia and the rest of the world will make a due reprisal for the criminal action of the enemy opposing the cause of peace in Asia and national independence.

It is conclusive that another large scale escalation of the war now under way will not ward off the reverses they are suffering in the aggressive war in Vietnam. And in South Korea the final downfall of American imperialism and its lackeys is conclusive.

Bak Jong In

Shaky Bulwark of Racism

These days, American Negroes are staging a fierce uprising in Detroit and many other cities and towns of the United States.

The Johnson outfit hurled into Detroit the federal army, national guards and police, more than 13,500 strong, and mobilised even tanks, planes and warships to put down the Negro insurgents in a sanguinary way.

In this city alone, thousands of Negroes were killed, wounded or arrested owing to such barbarous suppression.

But the insurgents put up a stubborn fight against the heavily-armed military and police everywhere.

This uprising of the Negroes that broke out in the United States like an angry wave is an eruption of their unbearable grudge and wrath against the brutal exploitation and oppression by the white racialists.

As a matter of fact, American Negroes numbering 22 million are still subjected to a subhuman life, a virtual slavery, under conditions of socially-confirmed racial discrimination, contempt and the absence of all rights.

According to a news dispatch, the Negroes comprising only 10 per cent of the American population account for more than 10 per cent of the U.S. servicemen and war dead in Vietnam.

The present realities of the United States glaringly reveal that the "equality of all people," "civil rigpts" and the like, Johnson and his coueagues advocate whenever occasion offers itself, are a lie pure and simple.

The Negro uprising in the United States is a product of the anti-popular social system itself, a reflection of the ever-worsening social and class contradictions at home and an inevitable result of the internal and external policies of the U.S. for aggression and piunder.

The U.S. history of more than 400 years since the first batch of Negro slaves were transported to America by the colonialist bandits in 1626 has been a record of the cold-blooded atrocities and crimes of the racialists against the Negro people.

The United States today is the greatest racialist state in the world and U.S. imperialism has emerged as a bulwark of world racism.

It is a common knowledge that racism and imperialism-colonialism are correlated like both sides of a shield.

Racism is being used by the imperialists and colonialists as an indispensable creed or tool in pillaging and oppressing other nations.

The colonial system is shaking to its very foundation in Asia, Africa and Latin America due to the daily mounting people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and social progress. This constitutes a fatal blow at racism, U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of world reaction, is trying more desperately than anyone else to forestall this process.

Poisoned by racism and infected with misanthropy, the Yankees make no scruples of committing racialist outrages and atrocities in South Korea, South Vietnam and elsewhere they set foot and stretch their tentacles.

At the same time, the American imperialists are instigating in every way the British and Portuguese colonialists, the Southern Rhodesian and South African racialists to maintain the still remaining strongholds of criminal racism.

The true colours of the Johnson clique as the boss of the Ku-Klux-Klan on a world-wide scale have already been brought to full light.

The just struggle to wipe racism off the face of the earth is a part of the great world-wide struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, and the final victory in this struggle inevitably calls for the overthrow of U.S. imperialism.

The American Negroes are resisting by force the violent suppression by the Yankees. The daily growing struggle for their freedom and right to existence is enjoying the support and sympathy of all progressive peoples. All brunt of the struggle should be directed at U.S. imperialism.

The bastion of world racism is bound to crumble and U.S. imperialism is doomed to fall.

Hong Rae Hui

Ready to do any traitorous acts to get dollars

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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